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contains an elaborate description of the tissues; an account of the normal development of the body, and a section upon monstrosities; while not the least useful part to those engaged in the medical profession will be that devoted to the method of conducting post-mortem examinations, and to medico-legal matters generally.

The work will appear in six sections, two of which, that on Histology, by E. O. Shakespeare, M.D., and that on Bones and joints, by Dr. Allen, are already issued.

The other sections are as follows: III. Muscles and fasciæ; IV. Arteries, veins and lymphatics; V. Nervous system; VI. Organs of sense, of digestion, and genito-urinary organs. The section upon histology contains twelve delicately executed plates and numerous woodcuts, and treats fully and clearly upon the lymph, blood, connective tissue, epithelium, cartilage, bone, muscle, nervous tissue, etc.

In the second section, which is illustrated with thirty plates, an innovation is introduced which ought to be extensively followed. Each bone figured is drawn to a scale sufficiently large to enable the names of all the parts, processes, foramina, etc., to be printed upon or around them, thus obviating the waste of time and lack of precision caused by literal or numbered references. Nothing more complete than the figures and descriptions given of both bones and joints can well be desired, and if the rest of the work is equal to the parts before us, Dr. Allen may be congratulated upon having to a great extent attained the goal aimed at.

The greatest drawback to the work is its high price; small enough, probably, to the well-established physician, but very large to the student and commencing practitioner, to both of whom its acquisition would be a boon.

THOMAS'S REPORT ON THE NOXIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.¹—This report is principally composed of that of D. W. Coquillett, on the insects of Northern Illinois, and of that of Professor G. H. French. The former notes the occurrence in destructive numbers, in the year 1881, of the corn or boll worm (*Heliothis armigera*), the imported currant worm (*Nematus ventricosus*), the gooseberry worm, and the larva of *Eupilhecia interrupto-fasciata* Packard, the latter of which devours the interior of the currant berry. Descriptions of the principal injurious insects and their methods of destruction, with an account of their insect enemies, and mention of such remedies as have been found useful, render the report valuable to all who are interested in agriculture. The most effectual method to prevent the moth of the yellow canker worm (*Hibernia hiliaris*) from depositing its eggs upon apple, elm or other trees, is stated to be, to place tarred paper, such as is used in buildings, around the trunk of the tree to

¹ Eleventh Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois. Springfield, 1882.

be protected, and then to apply more tar. Mr. Coquillet has proved that the army worm produces three broods in a season, and hibernates in the larva state. Some army worms live as cut worms, never migrating, while others migrate in large armies from field to field, and the writer argues cogently that the migrating worms are a distinct race, the progeny of moths, the caterpillars of which lived in marshes, and acquired the habit of migrating before the annual overflows; while the sedentary worms are bred from moths that for many generations have lived in the same locality. Professor French describes a new wheat-straw worm (*Isosoma allynii*), and gives a most interesting history of the depredations of the boll worms.

THE GEOLOGY OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, ETC.¹—This is among the latest contributions of the Geological Survey and is introduced by a preface of sixteen pages (entitled a letter of transmittal) by Professor Lesley and ninety-four pages of Mr. Hall's report. The first fourteen pages of this latter contain the general remarks of Mr. Hall, with a table of the order of the formations as he conceives them to be, and a condensed summary of his reasons for believing the South Valley Hill rocks and the Philadelphia and Chestnut Hill schists superior to the Chester Valley limestone. The succeeding thirty-three pages are devoted to general descriptions of the formations and contain numerous sketches, small maps and sections. Following these are forty-three pages of township geology, which complete Mr. Hall's part of the volume. The remaining forty-three pages are devoted to the chemical work of Dr. Genth and Mr. F. A. Genth, Jr.

This work is an exceedingly important one because it brings to a head in the work of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania a difference of theory which has already come to the surface in other parts of this country and indeed in Europe as to the relative ages of various groups of Palæozoic and Eozoic rocks. Professor Lesley in his introduction pays a justly merited tribute to the sagacity of Professor John F. Frazer, of the first Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

He states, on what ground does not appear in the volume, that the serpentine which Mr. Hall traces to Bryn Mawr, does not continue its south-westwardly course through Delaware and Chester counties, and asserts, that "we can accept the palæozoic age of the Philadelphia rocks with a moderately reserved confidence."

Mr. Hall's argument may be condensed somewhat as follows:

1. "The Philadelphia, Manayunk and Chestnut Hill beds or South Valley Hill, which is equivalent to part of them, cannot be older than the Laurentian." (Roger's third Belt). This will be generally admitted.

¹ *The Geology of Philadelphia county and the southern part of Montgomery and Bucks*, by CHARLES E. HALL; with analyses of rocks by F. A. Genth and F. A. Genth, Jr. Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, C. 6.